then Woods, with his swollen face and Ty pneumatic gear, was taken for the rdest work of the day. Corbett continued his practice of punching on the breakaway succeeded in making Woods decidedig unhappy, despite the leather protection Each of the four men was given two rounds and a rubdown ended the training of the

White declared at the finish that his man has shown so much eleverness in the work se quarters that further practice a that style of fighting will be abandoned. Tomorrow's training will be light and Tuesday Corbett will do no work beyond a short

James Wakeley, of New York, who wi bet \$1,500 at 10 to 7 on Corbett, was one of the champion's callers, and Major Hughes, of Louisville, also spent several hours at the champion's camp. Carson weather was at its old tricks again last night and to-day and bids fair to keep

on doing the wrong thing for at least twenty hours longer. In the early morning a large cloud sailed over the mountain tops and let itself fall on Carson City, with the result of half an inch of snow and bad. muddy roads. During the day several small squalls made their appearance, each adding somewhat to the saturated condition of the thoroughfares. The clouds are still hanging over the town and to all appearances there will be a further fall of snow to-night or

### CORBETT AND FITZSIMMONS.

Distinguishing Traits of the Two Fighters and Their Battle Records. ism be "manly" or brutal, whether it be heartfelt acknowledgement of Mr. Bayard's elevating or degrading, the fact remains that the greatest pugilistic contest of the on the 17th of March. This contest will be Fitzsimmons are top-notchers, and the very | cion. The Transvaal is also arming steadily best of their class. Of this there can be no manners of fighting are as different as day | important strategic points. and night. So are their methods and modes of living and training.

In a few words it may be said that Corbett trains hard and furiously and as not be denied that he loves his work from first to last. Fitzsimmons trains easily and steadily, as a blacksmith shoes horses. Whatever feelings he may have as to the Vice President's Son Wants to Be result of his contests he shows no signs of nervousness, unless an infraction of the law is in contemplation.

With the advent of Corbett and Fitzsimmons the days of the champion heavyweight slugger are gone. The plunging man with a stiff straight counter or a hooking cross. Peter Maher has found this out by bitter experience. When he rushed bull fashion against "Joe" Goddard and was put out in short order he was a slugger Since then Maher has copied Corbett and Fitzsimmons industriously, and has profited amazingly. It is a favorite saying of Cortt's that a man who can dance well has nine points of the law of pugilism in his favor. The art of side stepping when your nent rushes is a great thing in itself. Both Corbett and Fitzsimmons are on the very top wave of pugilistic excellence, although they have their difference in style and execution. Fitzsimmons has a longer reach, which he disguises with the most subtle pugilistic art when in the ring. He

Corbett in action is far different from Fitzsimmons. He is ever on his toes. He is the personification of speed and quickness, holds his head well forward, as though inviting attack. Rush him once and he is not there; rush him twice and he steps aside like lightning, and down you go with

leads short repeatedly to delude his oppo-

a punch in the jaw. You do not know where that punch came from: you only know that it landed. And whoever says that Corbett cannot hit knows not whereof he speaks. He could not hit over hard when he fought Sullivan, but now he can hit hard and often. The advantage which Corbett has over go into the ring and fight until they can

fight no longer. Then they become boxing instructors. Corbett became boxing instructor while Fe was little more than an amateur. For years his sole occupation was staving off the attacks of strong and aggressive men. He gave up his life to it. He met successfully hundreds of men, with undreds of methods of attack. Thus his defense became perfect. I won-

r if any man can name a time when Corbett has been punched hard in the face, had a black eye, or been knocked down, outside of his fight with Joe Choynski? He was a novice when he fought the great Peter Jackson, and was white in the face when he entered the ring; yet for sixtyfour rounds Jackson pounded, sawed and rushed in vain. It may be true that Corbett was fighting for a draw, but it is, nevertheless, much to his credit that he got one. The style of fighting used by Corbett and Fitzsimmons is as different from the old style as a clog dance is different from a minuet. There is more guarding and more foot movement. Tactics are continually changed, as occasion may demand.

There will always be arguments as to hich is the more effective blow, the straight or the round hitting. I do not remember to have ever seen anybody ocked out with a straight right. When it is hooked, however, it becomes terrible, Generally speaking, the straight left is used to repel the rushes of an antagonist. and the hook, either left or right, knock him out. Both Corbett and Fitzsimmons hook whenever their antagonist ducks. This ducking is a pretty trick which is very popular with English boxers. It is more or less of an instinctive movement and if it comes a shade too late it means disaster

Neither of the men has what may be termed a favorite blow in fighting. Or course they believe in certain hooks and certain punches, but their favorite blow is always the one that knecks the other fel-

Corbett never draws his arm back when livering a blow. Fitzsimmons's arm is drawn back but not over four inches, and here is where much of the discrepancy of their hitting powers comes in. Both men use the full front position, with the left well extended, after the manner of Sulli-

hit, get away, recover quickly and then follow it up. In clinching Corbett bears with both arms on his opponent's arms, forcing them down until he has a chance to get away before his opponent has a chance to get his hands up Fitzsimmons does not clinch closely. He lds off at half arm as much as possible, cause at this distance he can deliver a

blow that would paralyze the strongest man living. It was in a clinch that he knocked out Peter Maher in Mexico. Fitzsimmons has the advantage of reach; Corbett of strength Fitzsimmons has the advantage of hitting powers; Corbett of quickness

fitzsimmons has the advantages that go with a steady, quiet life; Corbett has the advantage of strength and science. And twenty rounds is a tremendous handicap for any living pugilist. If Fitzsimmons can carry his handicap he is certainly a marvel. If Corbett can overcome Fitzsimmons' reach, hitting powers and condi-

tion, he is a wonder. Following is the records of the two men: JAMES J. CORBETT.

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Fitzsimmons's trump card is to hit and keep at it. Corbett's favorite scheme is to

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innan	to lawn and trees, and flowering shand flowering plants of all kinds. To extent the beautifying of the grounds be carried will depend upon the tast the means of the proprietor. It may little or much according to these carrieds stances, but it will always be produced.
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	May 1, 1891. 'Black Pearl' Minneapolis. 4 March 2, 1892 Maher New Orleans, 12
	May 7, 1892 Godfrey Philadelphia. 1
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ı	Sept. 26, 1894. Creedon New Orleans 2 April 16, 1895. Allish New York 3
3	Feb. 21, 1896 Maher Longtry. Tex. 1
4	Peb. 23, 1896 Maher New York 3 Dec. 2, 1896 Sharkey San Franco. 8
1	Abreviations: K-Knock-out, W-Win.

D.-No decision, P-Police.

### LAST SUNDAY IN LONDON Bayard Receives Honorable Mention

by Archdeacon Sinclair. LONDON, March 14.-To-day was Mr. Bayard's last Sunday in London and he Archdeacon Sinclair, in the course of his sermon, made eulogistic reference to the NEW YORK, March 14.-Whether pugil- unfitting even in such a place to offer powerful contribution to the peace of the

century is to be held in Carson City, Nev., | Warlike Preparations in Transvanl. LONDON, March 15 .- The Daily Mail's between two athletes of world-wide Capetown correspondent states that Gercelebrity who have never been beaten. many has recently landed numerous large Both are heavy weights and both are in | shipments of munitions of war at Walfisch the prime of manhood. Both Corbett and bay, a circumstance which excites suspithe shipments of ammunition, guns and mil itary supplies from France alone amounting possible doubt. Yet their methods and to 300 tons monthly. All are being lodged at gona battalion and other forces which used

> German Admiral Resigns. BERLIN, March 15 .- The National Zeitung states that Admiral Von Hollmann resigned the portfolio of the navy at the

### G. HOBART, JR., MECHANIC. White House Bell Hanger.

New York World. Hobart, jr. You will hear from him again Don't jump at the conclusion, either, that it will be because his father is Vice President of these United States. Young Mr. pugilist is no good when pitted against a Hobart is not doing business under his father's name. He is out severely for himself, and it is not stretching of the truth to say that he is making a noise in the world because he has gone into the electric bel

Young Mr. Hobart's age is just twelve years. You may be surprised at this when you hear that he never has been to school and that he gets all his learning from a governess. But don't sniff at the young man because he has a governess when he is old enough to be in school. For one thing, he has learned already much more than many persons out of school and college will ever get to know. But the principal theme of this story how young Mr. Hobart has gone into busi-

ness. He is so deep in it that he has had billheads printed bearing the firm name 'Garret A. Hobart, jr., & Co., Electricians," the "Co." being young Ned Van Mr. Hobart, jr., got the bell idea about year ago when a full-fledged electrician rigged up the belis in his father's house. After the job was all complete, the story goes in Paterson, young Mr. Hobart ripped them out and put them back again after his own ideas.

He did so well that his father almost wished it had been a failure, because every man who came around looking for a consulship or a postoffice or some other sort of a federal soft snap, raised a rumpus in the house just as soon as he laid his finger on the door bell. It was observed by the Hobart family that young Gary was plunged in deep the average pugilist is this: Most boxers | thought on the trip to Washington. He said "Nuffin'" when they asked what was the matter or if he was sick, and it was noticed that as soon as he laid eye upon Major McKinley he brightened perceptibly It was on Thursday that he was presented, and after that ceremony he sidled up to his father.

McKinley wouldn't hire me to keep the electric bells in the White House. in order?" "I don't know, Gary," said his father, laughing, and after patting the boy on the head he went over to talk with Stephen B. Elkins. As soon as he was out of range Garry watched his chance and slipped over towards the President. Pretty soon he spoke to him, and after listening for a moment with a look of incredulity, the President began to smile. Then Garry retreated with a broad grin and the President moved off, laughing softly to himself.

Late in the afternoon the President came up to Mr. Hobart. "Your boy," he said, "has made formal application to keep the bells in the White House in repair during my administration. And then the two fell to laughing heart-

But it was no joke to Garry. He was serious. It was business to him. But there is some doubt whether he will get the appointment, because the President will propably have the front door bell and all the others within reach taken out for the next few days, so that he and Mrs. McKinley can get a little sleep. Then the private watchmen will only have to keep officeseekers from climbing through the windows or dropping down the chimneys from ba But if you chance to see young Mr. Hohart's billheads blossom with the announcement, "Consulting bell-harger at the White House," you can rest assured that he has connected with the job.

## COUNTRY SUMMER HOUSES.

### The Number of Them Is Increasing Near Every City.

There is an increasing tendency at the present time for city residents to establish country homes for the summer. The freedom of the country, after it has once been experienced, is by most people never forgotten, and there is a fixed desire to enjoy country life during the summer and early autumn. As soon as the children are out of school for the summer vacation there is an annual procession towards the green fields and the shady woods, the hills of prospect and the streams and lakes of pure water. That this feature of our social life will be permanent there can be no doubt, for the physical advantages of three or four months of country life each year cannot well be overestimated, and the pleasures are such as cannot be secured in

persons of the family is required in the city during business hours, yet by means of electricity and steam considerable distance may be traversed and they are able to enjoy a few hours of pure country air in the evening and an hour or two in the morning as a special preparation for their city work. But the distances from business centers must not be too great, hence the latter are established in the city suburbs, usually within a radius of twenty to thirty miles.

The comfort of the family demands poultry and eggs, and milk and the produce of a good garden, and a horse or two must be kept, therefore one man, at least, be required on the place. Hence, in of the expense, the suggestion octo many persons that it may be met e profits that accrue from commercial growing or the raising of poultry, or conduct of a small or medium sized Such expectations or dreams may easant as long as they remain as ns, but putting such ideas into pracdissipates ruthlessly the fairy-like is. Let no one think to recoup his by such ventures. In the nature of ase they must be failures. The und fruit grower or poultryman or man, conducting his business through e the voted e and

a nice large head of cabbage "Certainly," replied his wife; "have an inspiration for a new still life?" w | "No: I merely want it for a pot-boiler."

BY REBELS HARASSED

SPANISH TROOPS HAVE THREE DAYS OF CONSTANT FIGHTING.

Cuban Insurgents Give Gen. Castillanos Plenty of Excitement on His March to San Geronimo.

HAVANA, March 14.-General Jimenez Castillanos, owing to persistent rumors that the insurgent government had its headquarters at San Geronimo, Puerto Prinicpe, decided to take the field on the 4th. Proceeding by the Yeguas road at the head of a strong column of regulars, he began to encounter groups of insurgents at a distance of about a mile and a half from the city of Puerto Principe. On arriving at the Los Claveles farm, a distance of about five kilometres from the city, he engaged the advance attended services at St. Paul's Cathedral. | guard of the insurgents and a hot fight ensued. The insurgents were dispersed, but the troops, owing to the lack of water, were American embassador and said it was not | compelled to fall back to the farm of La Union de Lames. At daybreak of the 5th the march was renewed in the direction of the Aranjuez ranch. From the commencement of the march there had been frequent firing on the vanguard and flanks of the column, and this was kept up until it reached the San Jose de Caoba valley, where the insurgents held a position in the edge of the forest. The front and the right flank of the column opened an extensive and hot fire, and after an hour's fighting the insurgents were dispersed by the Tara-The insurgents retired in two wings and

were pursued until they disappeared. This ended the combat. The column continued the march to Aranguez, the insurgents rethough his life depended on it. Yet it can- close of Saturday's session of the budget tiring on its arrival. Finding the water supply completely exhausted, General Castellanos pushed on to Yeguas river, camping on its banks. During the fight he had several men severely wounded, and as tt was not convenient to carry them, he ordered the engineers to build a fort, where Please keep your eye on young Garret A. | the wounded were left under an escort of ing of the 7th the fort was attacked by the insurgents, but energetically defended, with a loss to the insurgents of three killed. The insurgents camped close to the fort

on the night of the 8th. During the advance of the column from the Yeguas river it was fired on frequently during the 6th, but continued to San Geronimo, with constant firing upon the advance guard and the flanks until Las Larga was reached. Here the insurgents were in ambush in the woods while a considerable party was in the valley. The column dispersed them and renewed the march toward San Geronimo, where it finally went into camp, as there was no water elsewhere. Within two hours the insurgents resolutely attacked the position, falling upon the advance guard. But the latter being reinforced repulsed them, using the artillery. During the day the camp was twice attacked by considerable insurgent forces; who, believing that a surprise was possible, fought resolutely and were only repulsed with artillery. During the night the insurgents attacked the camp for the fourth time, but were repulsed. On the 7th, after a reconnoitering for a long distance the marshes surrounding San ronimo without meeting the insurgents, the Spanish column returned to the Yeguas. It had a skirmich in the Carmel woods, camping there. During the night the advance guard was fired on. On the 8th the column marched to Santa Cruz farm, after withdrawing the garrison that been left at the fort. Shortly afterwards the scouts were fired on and when the column reached Porcayo farm the insurgents appeared on the right flank, partly hidden by the woods They opened a hot fire but were repulsed several hours' hard fighting. march was then renewed. When Santa Cruz farm was reached the insurgents opened fire on the vanguard and the right They were intrenched behind natural embankment formed by a driedup stream. The Spanish artillery and cavalry forces were used to seize the strong-

wounded. It is estimated that the insurgent losses were forty-seven.

Scovel in Havana. HAVANA, March 14.-Sylvester Scovel the American war correspondent recently released from prison at Sancti Spiritus, arrived here this evening.

hold and the fight lasted more than two

hours. The water supply at Santa Cruz

being exhausted, General Costellanos was

compelled to leave for Las Claveles, from

which point he pushed on to Puerto Prin-

cipe, reaching the city about noon. He lost

one lieutenant killed, three lieutenants wounded, six regulars killed and twenty

### GREEKS IN THIS COUNTRY. Over 12,000 of Them Are Seeking Their Fortunes Among Us.

During the last fifteen years the number of Greeks in this country has increased from two thousand to twelve thousand or fifteen thousand, who are distributed as follows: Chicago, 2,500; New York and San Francisco, 1,500 each, and smaller numbers Lowell, Mass., Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Savannah and Gaiveston. The majority of the Greeks in this and other large cities are engaged in the fruit, flower and confectionery business. Next come those employed in the manufacture of cigarettes and the, importation of sity of economy-is now smoking a pipe or social and commercial standing is equal to that of men of any nationality. But the majority are men of small means, and are engaged as flower and fruit peddlers, in which capacity they have largely supplant- question are clearly presented in the stateed the sons of sunny Italy, as can be seen | ments to the ways and means committee by their carts standing in Park row and

The Greek fruit vender's life is not an easy one. He is on his feet from early in the morning till late in the evening, in all kinds of weather, and that experience is a trying one for a hearty Spartan. But what is more trying than either long hours or the inclemency of the weather is the frequency with which he is compelled to answer a charge of obstructing the street. Nothing exasperates a Greek fruit vender so much as a peremptory order from a policeman to "move on, there, and be quick about it.

A desire to better their condition is the

inducement which has caused so many of King George's subjects to leave their home in a land "where every season smiles." Most of the new arrivals start business as street flower peddlers, A few bunches of cut flowers, a sonorous voice, a pair of strong legs, a sharp eye for the policeman and a mastery of the flower peddlers' abridged business vocabulary, consisting of a few sentences, such as "Five cents a bunch, ladies:" "Ten cents apiece," dozen for a quarter" are all the requisite equipments for the Greek apprentice when he makes his start in business either for himself or on salary in the employ of one of his countrymen. It is not an exaggeration to say that the traffic in flowers along Fourteenth and Twenty-third streets, including the adjoining avenues, as well as other thoroughfares in the upper part of the metropolis, is, if not exclusively, at least the largest part of it, in the hands of the Greeks, most of whom are Spartans. Those that do not take kindly to Flora's products turn their attention to those of Pomona, the only expense incurred in the latter business being the purchase or rental of a push cart and the necessary capital filling it with California's juley products. Not a few who have started life ither as flower or fruit peddlers have prospered. Some of them have amassed enough capital to enable them to open regular stores in some of the best parts of the city; others have sent their money to be invested at home, keeping only enough here to enable them to earn more. As a rule, the Greeks are a prudent, eco-

of people, and, while they often deprive themselves even of the necessaries of life in order to save a little money, they never fail to provide for the old folks at home with promptness and liberality. In this way hundreds of mortgages of the old people have been paid off, sisters and daughters made comfortable for life, and money in various other ways has poured into Greek villages and towns. The same spirit which the Greek exhibits in the performance of his filial duties he also manifests toward his commonwealth. It is not strange, therefore, to find that many of the churches and schools and other charitable institutions recently put up in the towns. and villages of Greece have been paid for by money contributed by the Greeks in America, who, six or eight years ago, started business here with a push cart. The Greeks engaged in the manufacture of Turkish cigarettes, although hampered by want of capital, have succeeded fairly well, owing mainly to the purity of the article which they put on the market. It morals by encouraging false custom-house has been often said that the American entries—in fact, is a blight on the whole l name like sometimes to be humbugged. | clgar-making industry."

nomical, industrious and good-hearted lot

If that be so, then the frequenters of some fashionable clubs are never so much humbugged as when they pay a ridiculously high price for a package of "imported Egyptian cigarettes," making themselves believe that there is nothing like the imported article. It is impossible to tell how a "Canadian cigarette" would commend itself to the average American smoker, but an invitation to smoke an "Egyptian cigarette" would bring a smile to the lips of the natives of the land of the Pharaohs, because there is no such thing as Egyptian tobacco. The brand of tobacco which Egyptians import for the maufacture Egyptian cigarettes," generally from certain districts in Asia Minor and Macedonia, is also used by the Greeks in New York in the manufacture of their "Turkish cigarettes," the only difference being that one-has to pay forty-five cents for a pack-age of "imported Egyptian cigarettes," whereas for half that price one can have the same article and much fresher as manufactured in this city. An important advantage enjoyed by the Greek cigarette manufacturers is that they are masters of their trade. They are not novices in the business. They have pursued this line of business since their infancy. With their friends and relatives in the tobacco-raising countries in Turkey they have all the facilities for supplying themselves with the best brands of tobacco. The same may be said also as regards the Greeks engaged in the sponge trade, some of them being practical divers who followed the business at their native islands in the Aegean sea, and their progenitors, for generations past, were engaged in the same business. The Greek, be he from Peloponnesus or elsewhere, is gifted with a keen aptitude

for business. Be he ever so poor, his sole ambition is to become master of himself, and for this purpose he devotes the best energies of his youth. He disdains anybe the owner of a push cart selling fruit or be the owner of a corner flower stand than be bossed by others, and it is on this account that very few Greeks are employed as servants or waiters at hotels, where their tireless energy and their ability to converse in several languages would be It is true that a few Greeks have started life in this country as waiters in some of the fashionable restaurants. but they have only followed that occupation for the purpose of acquiring a knoweige of the language and to familiarize themselves with American customs and vantage in the future. Thus equipped, after a couple of years' service, plus a thousand or more dollars of savings, with a light employer an affectionate adieu and start out to seek their fortunes, which they sel-

dom fail to find. There is nothing more comforting to Greek fruit or flower peddler after his and discuss home politics over a quiet game of casino. The average Greek relating to home politics, no matter how far off he may be from old Hellas.

### PRODUCTION OF CIGARS. Remarkable Decrease in the Number

Now Manufactured. New York Mail and Express suasion and statutory laws, eigarette smoking is on the increase in the United States. With the increase in the consumption of cigarettes comes a decrease in the production of cigars, showing that while man smokes as much as he did last year, some consideration has forced him to do his smoking at less expense than formerly. The statistics of 1896 show a decrease in the cigars produced of 54,956,660, and an increase in the cigarettes produced of 323,-687,340. The figures employed to tell the story of the industry are enormous and albeyond comprehension. Last year's production of cigars in the country was 4.125,958.540 and of cigarettes 4,097,908,500. Even this gives no idea of the consumption of tobacco by the nation, as it does not include the cigars imported from Cuba and Mexico. It does not tell of the pipe and smoking tobacco, nor of the solid comfort derived in the South and West from millions of pounds of "plug" and "fine-cut" chewing tobacco, not to mention the snuff

'dippers' and 'rubbers. There is curious significance in the fact that the falling off in cigar making and the increase in cigarette making began last July, about the time Bryan and free silver were launched in Chicago. The first six months in the year showed an increase in the cigar production over the corresponding time in 1895, but just as soon as the Democratic national convention started the free silver craze the cigar industry fell off. It did not recuperate until December, when it began to show an increase. The four months of the presidential campaign cost the cigar makers 127,273,326 cigars. This does not necessarily mean that the

excitement of politics made men lose their taste for cigars. On the contrary, it is probable that more cigars were consumed during these four months, because of polities, than during any corresponding period of the year. It is a poor and unwise candidate for any office who doesn't have a box of cigars continually open at his headquarters. The free-silver graze did not scare the smokers, but it did scare the jobbers, and they reduced their order to the manufacturers. The jobber who was expected to order 100,000 cigars last summer ordered 50,000, with the explanation that he would wait to see what was going to strike him in November.

For the whole year fewer cigars and more cigarettes were smoked, and one notable cause for this is the great cheapening of cigarettes and competition in their manufacture. Ten cigarettes used to cost 16 cents, but the callow youth who is supposed to smoke them all can get twice that number for a dime these days. He is reaping the pecuniary advantage and the sanitary disadvantage of the big fight which is on in the cigarette trade. The Eastern trust used to make all the cigarettes, and stuck to its specialty but it finally entered the chewing tobacco field, and in retaliation the big makers of chewing tobacco in St. Louis bottom fell out of all prices. sumption of champagne. Many a man who used to smoke cigars-who felt the neces-

began the making of cigarettes, and the Hard times have affected the consumption of cigars since 1893, as they have the conrerettes: A still more and perhaps more influential factor in the decline of the cigar is to be found in the tariff on "Sumatra leaf," which is used exelusively in the manufacture of medium and high-priced cigars. The two sides of this of the "clear Havana" manufacturers and around the postoffice at all hours of the the Cigar Manufacturers' Association of In-

The "clear Havana" makers in their ad-"Sumatra leaf tobacco is to-day, under duty which it has to pay, driving out of the market all domestic leaf as a wrapper for the medium-priced or high-priced domestic cigar, and now importers of it and those manufacturers who do not make clear Havana goods want to put a duty on it which will drive out of the market every pound of American-grown wrapper. "It has been stated by the importer, no the farmer, that the \$2 levied under the Mo-

Kinley bill was not a success. We confidently assert that these people do not know. The farmers said it was a benefit to them for about two years, but the retord shows that in anticipation of the high duty the enormous quantity of 7,000,000 pounds was imported; about enough, by the statistics of past and subsequent years, to supply the demand for three years, and still the farmer was benefited by the act. "They say further that the Wilson bill retained a duty of \$1.50 a pound on wrapper and the farmer did not get better prices for his product. This may be true, but the real reason was that as soon as the Wilson bill was passed the business of the country of every kind was so thoroughly demoralized and depressed that the people were compelled to give up the luxury of cigars. Men who had used Havana smoked Sumatra wrappers; those who had indulged in Sumatra-wrapped cigars were compelled to smoke cheaper ones; and he who smoked the New York and Connecticut cigar smoked his pipe or gave up tobacco alto-

until now, and the farmer has not yet had an opportunity of testing the merits of the McKinley bill." The Indiana manufacturers, voicing the desire of all the small makers in the country, say to the committee in giving their | concession was soon to run out, and unless reasons why the tariff on wrapper leaf should be reduced: "While the cigar-making industry employs many times more persons than all the other branches combined, including to- and the concession was extended for two bacco growers, we do not ask that the greatest good shall be done to the greatest

number, but that there should be no dis-

crimination against our branch of this in-"The cigar-manufacturing industry is one in which machinery is of little use, the work being done by hand, thus enabling the man of small capital to embark in it. It is therefore unjust to have a rate of duty so high on his wrapper leaf as to prohibit him from buying in original packages, but compelling him to buy in small quantities at much higher prices, thereby preventing him from participating in that

competition which is said to be the life of "Being absolutely essential in the making of the medium and the finer grade of cigars, we can see no reason why this high rate of duty should be continued. It has been of benefit to no one, but has reduced wages, obliterated profits, diminished internal revenue receipts, cheapened the product of the American grower, puts a

ABOUT THREE THOUSAND MEN HAVE BEEN QUIETLY PUT TO WORK.

And the Great Project May Be Successful-Paris Plunderers Compelled to Disgorge Millions,

Cyrus C. Adams, in St. Louis Globe-Demo-Will the Panama canal be built, after all? Seven years ago nearly everybody said the project was dead beyond resurrection. do not know what the end will be, but the great scheme is not dead. On the contrary, shows signs of surprising vitality. gained nothing by their lawlessness, and Dredges are at work, machinery has been ordered and paid for, and about 3,000 men on the pay roll have to earn their money by good, honest toil. There are no sinecures for anybody, and no taint of scandal attaches to the new regime. Our newspapers have been telling about the bill recently before Congress in aid of the proposed Nicaragua canal; and in the same issue they have announced that the Panama Canal Company contracted for the servthing like servitude; he would much rather | supplied from Jamaica, and is paying Colombia \$10,000 a month to police the secbuilding.

What does all this mean? Seven years ago it looked as though the hard savings highly appreciated and liberally recom- of some 800,000 French working people had been engulfed beyond recall in this big ditch, and the jobbery and robbery that made the project the scandal of the age. financial collapse was complete; it was proved that about three-sevhabits, which experience they turn to ad- enths of every franc had gone, not into the canal work, but into the corruption fund and the advertising schemes; heart and a pleasant smile, they bid their and to crown all, eminent engineers said that Count De Lesseps had been trying all those years to achieve the impossible: How was confidence restored in a scheme

so covered with scandal and disaster? ers and conveyors costing \$14,000 apiece | railroad from Vienna through Budapest to the early part of the night in one of these What is the new company? Whence comes were recently shipped from New York city. Salonica, keeps an army in waiting to rush restaurants, to partake of a plate of "Greek the money it is using, who is behind it, one hundred of them in use, enough to disand what are its plans and prospects? always takes a deep interest in all matters | These are interesting questions, and will be answered here fully enough to show that many persons really think there is some logical basis for resuming work on the Panama canal. Early in 1889 the De Lesseps Company

found itself unable to wheedle another dollar out of the French public, which had invested \$260,000,000 in its snares. Of this vast sum of money, obtained in nine years, \$140,000,000 had been put into the canal, and the balance, \$120,000,000, had been swallowed up in Paris by the company promoters, the subdized newspapers, the politicians and the out-and-out thieves who had their finger in the pie. The orange was squeezed dry, all payments were suspended, work on the canal was stopped, and the company went into liquidation on March 15, 1889. This was nearly four years before the storm of the Panama canal scandal burst. though many knew it was brewing and was sure to come. The old company could not be set up in business again. What could Was all this vast expenditure pure waste? There was no answer until it was ascertained just what had been accomplished on the isthmus and the pros pects of completing the canal if funds were provided. So the receiver of the company, M. Brunet, sent an able commission to Panama, including Dutch and Belgian as well as French engineers, and the report it submitted in May, 1890, was very important because it was the basis of all that has since been done.

A CAUTIOUS REPORT. This report, in eight pamphlets, each treating a special phase of the work, was very cautious and serious in its tone. The main points were that the work accomplished had been well done; that the enormous plant was well adapted for the work and was in good condition, and that it was feasible to complete the canal, not as a sealevel channel but as a canal with locks, at a further cost of \$180,000,000, including interest on the investment and an allowance of 20 per cent. for unexpected expenses. These estimates, based on a canai of a given width and depth, were only provisional, the commission said, though based largely upon nage passing through the completed canal in the first year was estimated at 1,000,000 tons, and twelve years after the opening at 6,000,000 tons, with net toll receipts for the twelfth year of \$12,250,000, after deducting Colombia's 5 per cent, and allowing for repairs and betterments. The proposed rate of toll was about 25 per cent. higher than that of the Suez canal.

Many French engineers who read this report said it was conservative, and they beleved its estimates of the cost of finishing the work were liberal. The estimates were reduced, however, before work was resumed in the fall of 1894. Engineers who had spent months on the ground declared that the difficulty of controlling the Chagres river under the new plans of work that had been prepared and of preventing landslips in the Culebra cut would be less than they had anticipated, and they reduced the estimates of cost by about \$30,-When France read the long report of the commission the question everybody asked was: "What will the country do about it?"

Many thought the national honor was involved. The canal had been dug a third of the way across the isthmus. The work achieved and the plant on the grounds could not be duplicated, the commission ngmen had paid for this work at a much higher rate, and now the Colombians were using the canal, a navigable highway for and other heavy freight. The interest this discussion revived and maintained among the people was the first great result of the ture in France to take significant action. In 1891 a committee of the Chamber of Deputies was appointed to examine into the affairs of the defunct company, with a view to the completion of the canal, with the aid of the French government, if this was found to be feasible. The committee reported in favor of completing the canal, but advised that France make arrangements with other maritime powers to share in guaranteeing the principal and interest on the capital subscribed; also, that the minister of justice should ascertain whether contractors had obtained exorbitant prices by fraud or received pay for work that had not been done. This led to the inquiry that made the Panama scandal known to the whole world. It was finally agreed that the time was not opportune to ask the co-operation of other nations, but from that day to this everything has been done with the tacit approval of the French government. That

France holds itself responsible for the final probable; that she is promoting the work now doing and will not permit the stockholders who advanced money for the resumption of work to suffer loss in case the enterprise is, after all, a failure, is undoubtedly true. Every step taken has been tentative. Every expenditure has been well within the means provided. The policy, in a sentence, has been to save the project; to keep it moving slowly and to wait for better times. Then Colombia had to be propitiated. She had seen the vanishing of her hopes. The enterprise that was to bring much profit to her treasury had fallen by the way. The country felt very sore over De Lesseps' failure, and when the receiver of the company placed a barrier across the entrace to the canal to prevent the people from using it as a water highway. Colombia quickly removed the obstacle and told her citizens to get what good they could of it. The canal Colombia renewed it there would be no canal. It took long to convince the repub-

but the impediments were at last removed years, pending the organizing of a new company, and later the time for forming the company and resuming work was extended to Oct. 31, 1894, and Colombia. for cash in hand and in prospect, granted a further term of ten years for the completion of the canal. It was said late last year that the canal would be completed in sfx years A NEW ORDER OF THINGS.

lic that any good could come out of France,

The new company was legally constituted in Paris on Oct. 31, 1894, just in time to save the concession. Stockholders representing 722,000 of the old shares met in Paris and subscribed \$4,000,000 with which to begin work. The treasury received further large contributions from some of the premium on smuggling, is a menace to good alty was to be obtained in any other way and along the coast. Servia claims it bethan by disgorging all they could of their

famous, had received a large sum in advance, for building ten locks, which he was | Czar Samuel. Russia claims it, of course failed, and he had not yet begun the work. | wants it because she wants Salonica, He enriched the new company by \$2,000,000. Baron Reinach had received large sums for floating the company's securities, and to storm burst he killed himself. His executor pelled a speculator who had absorbed large sums for pretended services in floating bonds, to give up \$800,000. Thus the company had \$7,400,000 with which to set the wheels in motion, and Mr. Mange, who had been appointed director general at the isthmus, started laborers nigging on the Culebra section. There were only a few hunexcept during the strike of 185. A new order of things had come. The

finally went back to work at the old wages. long time looking over the ground and prodent of the Grand Trunk Railroad, who visited the isthmus in the fail of 1850, said ices of some thousands of laborers, to be that the financial combinations of the new company were sufficiently powerful to provide all the funds needed for the completion of the undertaking. On the other hand, Mr. tions of the canal that are completed or Colquboun, of England, a warm advocate of the Nicaragua canal project, takes a witnesses who nave studied the Panama W canal on the ground do not seem to share Mr. Colquhoun's view that it is not a practical scheme and cannot be carried out. The canal as now planned is to have ten locks, and water is to be supplied to the higher locks by means of immense reservoirs which will relieve the floods of the Chagres river and in the dry season dispense the supply to the canal as needed. The latest report is that with the work already done for a distance of sixteen miles from Colon and four miles from Panama there is no doubt that the canal can be mpleted within the required time. The was for a long time under the De Lesseps and it is said the company intends to place every ten hours. The company is not making much noise, but it is working on a sound financial basis, and it has the respect and encouragement of those who know what it is doing and of most of the engineers who have recently studied its methods and the work before it. It is needless to make any predictions, but there seems to be a reasonable prospect that the French enterprise will gradually be pushed through to success.

## EUROPE'S LUMBER ROOF

A SPARK IN MACEDONIA MIGHT SET A CONTINENT IN A BLAZE.

A Mixture of Races, Creeds and In terests-The Russo-Bulgarian In-

New York Tribune. "A land where fragments of forgotten peoples dwelt" might well have been written of Macedonia. There is not in Europe another such land, so mixed up in races, creeds and interests. Plutarch once called it a land where a spade is called a spade. It is scarcely entitled to that distinction now, for in it everything has a dozen names. And when you come to multiply the number of races, creeds, political names each has, the result in something

To begin with, then, Macedonia is no even what Italy was contemptuously declared to be before her union-a geopraphical expression. It is not a geographical nor yet an ethnographical conception, as a technical study of the work. The ton- | Bulgaria, Servia, Montenegro are. Its frontiers, which are always political, have changed over and over again, with the varying vicissitudes of war and diplomacy; and as for its people, you will find them consisting of remnants of at best a dozen different tribes and tongues, but not single Macedonian among them all. There are Slavs, Turks, Hellenes, Jews, gypsies, etc., Catholics, Protestants, orthodox Greeks, Moslems and veritable agnostics, who, in sober truth, know nothing about religion, and care, if possible, less; to say nothing of the numerous bands of apostates, who are sure of reaching heaven by the most extraordinary roads, and of entering it through the broadest gates. But the genuine old Macedonians, the warlike men upon whom Philip and Alexander the Great relied as the pillars of their empire,

are as irretrievably lost as the Ten Tribes. CONFUSION OF TONGUES. To illustrate the confusion of tongues that prevails in Macedonia, it is told that said, for less than \$90,000,000. French work- at the Congress of Berlin a satellite of one | ing the course of the River Arta to the of the diplomatic stars, who objected to the resuscitation of the kingdom of Great about fourteen miles, to transport lumber | Bulgaria, explained why he felt opposed to Russia's proposal to hand Macedonia over to Bulgaria. "If the population, or even the commission's report, for it led the Legisla- | Christian element in it, were Bulgarians, | feet to 8,000 feet being numerous, and at it would be all very well. But they are this season the highlands are covered with not; and the others will kick against any such arbitrary arrangement. What, for instance, will the Kutzavlachs say? And the Zinzars? Then you can hardly expect the Shkipetars or the Albanians, or even those ruffianly Arnauts, who, after all, are old inhabitants of the country, to bow their heads and submit without a blow to the hegemony of their enemies, the Bulgarjans." It would have been difficult to answer this rising young diplomatist without wounding his susceptible feelings; for it would have been necessary to tell him that the Zinzars are identical with the Kutzovlachs, and that the Albanians, Shkipetars and ruffianly Arnauts are one and the same people. Yet such is the case.

The country itself is wild and bleak, with some entrancing landscapes, and sparsely strewn with oases of fertile soil. It abounds in "rocks, caves, lakes, fens, bogs, dens and shades of death," shut in by heavencompletion of the work as yet is not at all | kissing hills. Nature has done somethingnot very much-for the land, and man has strenuously striven to undo even that. There are extensive plains here and there, which are among the most fertile in Europe, but they lie neglected and fallow. The ploughshare, to be worked with anything like success, must be turned into a sword or, at least, covered by a friendly rifle, and even then the husbandman must take his life in his hands and say his last words before sallying forth in the morning to earn his bread. Yet even when entirely reclaimed to civilization Macedonia will never take rank as a corn-producing country. But under good management considerable profit might be made by working its minthe unsunned treasures that have lain there unprofitably since the creation of the world. The hot sulphur springs of Novoselo, near Shtep, would be among the most celebrated

in Europe under any but the Turkish government Ancient Macedonia possessed several important cities which are now dead and buried-some of them under the weeds and tall grasses of centuries. Pella, Edessa, Philippi-the last named celebrated for its gold and silver mines, to say nothing of its ghost (the ghost that made an appointment with Brutus and kept it when Octavius defeated him there in the year 42 B. C.)are among the most historical. Contemporary Macedonia has two or three cities and a few towns, which are among the filthlest upon earth. They are buried in the secular dirt that breeds infection and death, and are never subjected to any cleansing process except such as is to be had from the rain which turns the narrow streets into roaring torrents and sweeps mud, stones, refuse and dead animals along by the sides of the houses under the noses of consuls and pachas.

POLITICAL PROBLEMS. But to turn to the political aspect of the case, which is more to the present purpose. men, who had so mercilessly bled the old | Macedonia is truly a debatable land. The concern. The government had a heavy Greeks claim it, of course, on historic hand on them, they were under sentence to grounds. Besides, it contains a great many imprisonment, and no mitigation of the pen- | Greek inhabitants, especially at Salonica ill-gotten gains. Cornelius Herz, a fugitive cause it once belonged to her, under the in England, naid \$300,000 to the new treas- | Servian Czar Dushan. Bulgaria claims it 

to complete about the time the company on the Panslav theory. Austria-Hungary The facts of the case, as collated by a recent writer in the Pall Mall Gazette, are as follows: First, Macedonia was a provpay out for political and newspaper in- ince of the Greek empire from the fourth nuence, and much of the money he had re- to the middle of the fourteenth centurytained in his own pocket, and when the that is to say, for nearly a thousand years, with a short interruption during the time added \$300,000 to the fund. The courts com- of the Bulgarian Czar Samuel. Second, Macedonia was taken from the Greeks and annexed to Servia in the middle of the fourteenth century by the Servian Czar Dushan. Third, the third and the greatest and the only historical fact of practical importance is, that the Turks conquered Macedonia after defeating the Servian King Vukashin in 1371, and that since that up to the presdred of them, but the concession was saved, ent day they are masters of that country, and the work has not been suspended since, To the question to whom Macedonia belongs historically, the only conclusive answer could be that it belongs to the Sulstrictest economy was practiced and wages | tan, and that, after him, the Greeks have

were cut down until the men quit work, | the strongest historic claim. At any rate, one thing is beyond all doubt-the Bulgartried to burn Colon and threatened to destroy both the canal and ratiroad. They ians have no historic claim on Macedonia. Nevertheless, Bulgaria's claim has been most vigorously pushed of all. It was put in July, 1895, only 600 men were on the forward by Russia at the Congress of Bertin. pay roll at the isthmus, but the number has | and has been, both secretiy and openly, since been gradually increased. In that backed by Russia ever since. The reason year another French commission spent a of Russia's interest is, of course, evident, She expects one day to absorb Bulgaria, nounced favorably on the prospects and plans of the company. Mr. George A. Cunningham, Mr. L. F. McKinney and other cases, Russia has worked in this case Americans who are supposed to be quali- largely through the church. The separation fied to speak from an engineering point of of the Bulgarian Church from the Greek view say that the canal can and will be patriarchate, of Constantinople, the creacompleted. Sir Henry Tyler, formerly pres- tion of the Bulgarian excarchate, the nomination of the Bulgarian bishops in Macedonia, the systematic support of the Bulgarian propaganda in that province and the treaty of San Stefano were only the parts of one great scheme devised by the Russian Panslavists and executed by General Ignatieff. The object of the scheme was nothing less than to bring the whole very gloomy view of the Panama enter- of the Balkan peninsula under Russian

When Stambuloff ruled Bulgaria, and was hostile to Russia, he in turn intrigued for Bulgarian control of Macedonia, his motive being to aggrandize Bulgaria so that she would be able to stand alone as an independent kingdom. Had he remained alive and in authority a year or two longer Bulgaria would probably have "jumped" Macedonia as it did Eastern Rumelia. THE DANGER POINT.

Now Macedonia is always on the verge of revolt, except when she is actually rebelling and fighting, which is about half work is not being pushed, however, as it | the time. And both Greece and Buigaria have for years been at the point of invadregime, but the rate of progress is being considerably accelerated. Several dirt heistmarch of Turkey against Greece in that quarter would, therefore, almost certainly provoke a general Macedonian uprising in which Bulgaria and Servia would surely take a hand, and into which Austria would also be drawn. That would mean a general European war, and that is why the powers are not at all likely to let Turkey attack

The Russian government, under the lead of Count Muravieff, a new and ambitious man, would doubtless like to foreclose upon Bulgaria, and take Macedonia, too. But the trouble would be to get at them. Russia. s separated from Bulgaria by Hungary and Rumania. And Rumania is now a strong power, almost a great power, with its capital, Bucharest, the most strongly fortified city on the continent. So a march overland would not be practicable. She could get at Bulgaria by way of the Black sea, to be sure, but her Black sea fleet is needed at the Bosporus. So she is likely to keep hands off of Bulgaria until she first forecloses on Turkey, when she will, of course, claim Bulgaria as a tributary State, and will be free to enforce the claim. There is, of course, always a possibility of the other Balkan states joining hands with Greece to resist a Turkish attack. Should they do so, to wit. Servia, Bulgaria and Montenegro, they might prove a match for At the outset the affies could put 259 battalions in the field, with ninetythree squadrons and 177 batteries of artiflery. Yet that would not amount, in round numbers, to the force of the three ordu in Europe, that can parade, and the ordu in Syria would be a heavy overweight if called up. In theory Greece could put 150,000 men in the field, but it would tax the resources of a nation of less than 2,500,000 to kepp them there any time. Bulgaria could probably turn out nearly as many, while Servia would furnish 152,000 and Montenegro 10,000 or 15,000 men. If Turkey called out Mustafuz for each of the four ordu, that would factions and what not by the number of add to their strength 120,000 then, and, what with other drafts and reinforcements, the authorities believe she could put 400,009 troops into a campaign in Europe. Under such circumstances it seems quite probabie that if the Turks comport themselves with anything like their former stubbornness and bravery, Greece and the alhed Balkan states would have enough to do to hold their own, and, at any rate, would be unable of themselves to partition Turkey. Any contest between the allied states and Turkey would be a terrible and sanguinary struggle, for both sides would bring into battle some of the most resolute fighting

> ier-peace or no piece-now goes almost without saying, for the mountain fastnesses tre infested by numerous lawless spirits. When the recent Delimitation Commission was at work mapping out the boundary it required the constant presence of the Turkish battalion to insure their safety. The country was infested with numerous bands of brigands, Greeks and Turks alike, When the last slices of territory were being added to Greece, the Turks, with their usual crassness, left their unpaid gendarmery to shift for themselves. These honest (?) policemen, who had made such a poor trade of it while keeping the law and protecting life and property, resolved to try how an opposite course would pay, and so became banditti The frontier between Greece and Turkey winds, for the major part, along the summit of one of the many mountain ranges from east to west. Starting from the east

men in Asia and Europe. That there are

sure to be irruptions upon the Greek front-

coast a little to the north of Salambria, it runs westward to a point near Metsova, where it diverges to the southward, followgulf of that name. It was at Arta th other day that some shots were fired between rival bands of Greeks and Albanians, The extent of the frontier line is between 150 and 200 miles. Most of the main ranges running east and west as well as north and south are very lofty, altitudes from 4,000 snow, only the tracks and roads near the seaboard on either coast being practicable for troops at this period of the year.

## Sunday Growler Rushing.

H. Potter, the keeper of a saloon at No. 103 English avenue, was last night arrested for selling liquor on Sunday. Patrolmen Bolen and Colson saw a man walking up English avenue with a suspicious looking tin bucket in his hand and surmised that he had been surreptitiously "rushing the growler." On investigation they found that such was the case, and promptly put Potter, the vender of the amber fluid, under arrest.

## General Alger's New Deal.

WINDSOR, Ontario, March 14.-It is reported that Sir William Van Horne, president of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, and Mr. Angus, jresident of the Bank of Montreal, have been associated with General R. A. Alger, of Detroit, secretary of war, in operating the Laurentide Pulp Company, of Grand Mere, Quebec, General Aiger is said to be contributing his St. Morris lumber and the capacity and output at the milis will be greatly increased.

## For a \$6,000,000 Bridge.

MONTREAL, March 14.-The Quebec government has granted \$500,000 toward the erection of the bridge across the St. Lawrence river opposite Quebec. The bridge is to cost \$6,000,000. The Dominion government erals and dragging into the light of day is expected to grant at least \$1,000,000 towards the structure.



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